

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1806.

[No. 1724.]

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limita-
tion and the prices of which are established,
can at any time be viewed and purchased at the
lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

FOR BOSTON,

OR OTHER EASTERN PORTS,

The Schooner

SUCCESS,

Burthen 650 barrels; in per-
fect order for a cargo, which will
be received at moderate freight.
Please apply to the Captain on board or to the
subscriber.

JOHN G. LADD.

October 4.

Wanted Immediately.

Twenty stout, able bodied labourers, to
be hired by the month, to work on the road
between Alexandria and Washington.

Apply to

Andrew Schofield.

September 27.

Just Received,

By the schooner Betty, and

FOR SALE.

15,000 lbs. COFFEE,

50 barrels and boxes of SUGAR, and

6 tons of LOGWOOD.

E. JANNEY.

I wish to Rent,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,

On the west side of Fairfax street, nearly

opposite to Rickett and Newton's. It

will accommodate a family, and a flour and

grocery store. There is a shed sufficient to

hold 4,000 lbs. flour.

September 2.

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north

side of the river, to bind on the river or

nearby so.

September 25.

WANTED.

A YOUTH about 15 years old, of respect-
able connections and possessing an ac-
tual pleasant disposition.

September 1.

Wants a Situation in Business,

A YOUNG MAN, of respectable connec-
tions, who writes a good hand. For further par-
ticulars

July 10.

FOR SALE,

A middle-aged Negro Woman.

Apply to the Printer.

July 26.

Wanted to Purchase,

A NEGRO MAN, steady and honest, and

accustomed to horses.

July 26.

FOR SALE,

A STOUT able bodied NEGRO MAN,

about 25 or 27 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

July 30.

FOR SALE,

A YOUNG, strong, and hearty NEGRO

WOMAN, with a Female Child at her

breast. She is honest and sober, an excellent

cook and ironer, a good cook, and extremely

quandy about a house, and lively and indu-
srious about any kind of work, is a good spin-
ner, but has an impudent tongue; for which

she is to be sold. She is not to be dis-
posed of at a distance unless she consents

therein.

August 12.

Fresh Teas,

Of a superior quality, in small lead canis-
ters, and by the pound—

Just received and for Sale, by

TUNIS CRAVEN.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The substantial and fast

sailing Ship

LEONIDAS,

Carries about five hundred hog-

sheads, not two years old, now

ready to receive a cargo. For

terms apply to Captain R. M. Kenzie, at Gads-

by's Hotel, or to

James Patton.

October 2.

A MILLER WANTED.

One who can come well recommended will

find employment by applying to the subscriber

in Alexandria.

9th mo. 29th, 1806.

Now Landing,

From the Schooner MARIA ANTONETTE, at Fort

St. George's.

34 barrels PORK

40 do. Beef

27 hhd. Jamaica, } RUM

20 do. St. Croix, }

10 do. New-England, } CIN

10 pipes Holland, }

5 do. American, }

1 do. Cogniac Brandy, }

20 boxes Mould Candles, }

AND ON HAND,

3 pipes Cogniac Brandy

London Particular, } WINES,

London Market, } in pipe & qr. casks,

FOR SALE, by

Wadsworth & Butler,

Union, between King and Prince-street.

August 25.

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between

Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the oc-
cupation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated

for a dry or wet goods store. The rent mo-
derate. Apply to

William Hodgson.

Sept. 25.

13 hhd. SUGAR of good quality,

33 bbls. do. do.

5 pipes 4th proof Brandy

4 qr. casks Cherry Wine } of excellent

11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.

Boxes of Cotton Cords

Sacks of Licorice Root and Sage

Barrels of Clover and Herd's Grass Seed

And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather.

For Sale by

Benjamin Shreve, jun.

July 25.

Patent Elastic Suspenders.

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the patentee

agent, Mr. Alexander M. Kenzie's,

corner of Prince street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, &c.

Leggings, &c. Masters of vessels, and

other gentlemen going to the West Indies,

Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an

assortment, and a great allowance to those who

purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the

waistband ought to be placed the same distance

from each other, as the two center buttons on

the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining

and thereby destroying the ease designed in

construction of the article.

July 3

RICHARD NORWELL.

Runaway Negro.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, early

in July, a negro man named GRESHAM.

He is about 56 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches

or 6 feet high, of a tawny complexion, has a

scar on one of his jaws or side of his face form-

ing a half circle; I think it is on the right,

but am not positive. He is a slim made fel-

low, with a bushy head, and when spoken to

has a scary and down look. When he went a-

way he had a green round coat, buff colored

brooches, with homespun clothing, and has

never been accustomed to any work but in the

crop or field. I have understood he has cross-

ed the Potomac about Britain's Bay, over into

Maryland. I expect he has procured a pass

and will endeavor to appear as a freeman.

All masters of vessels and others are fore-

warned from harboring or carrying him away

under the penalty of the law.

I will give Twenty Dollars reward if taken

in Maryland, or Fifteen if taken in the North-

ern Neck, so that I get him again.

George Christopher.

Westmoreland County, Vir.

14th September.

20 dtf.

PRINTING, in its various branches,

handily executed at this Office.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, COUNTY OF ALEX-

ANDRIA, ss.

July Term, 1806.

William G. Garland, Compt.

vs.

Thomas White, Josiah Fax-

on, Dwight Metcalf, & Jo-

seph Baxter, jun. trading

under the firm of Faxon,

Metcalf and Co. Dyas.

THE defendant Thomas White, not having

entered his appearance and given secu-

rity according to the act of assembly and the

rules of this court, and it appearing to the sa-

tisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the

said defendant Thomas White, is not an inha-

bitant of this district—on motion of the com-

plainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the

said defendant Thomas White, do appear here

on the first day of November term next and

enter his appearance to the suit and give secu-

rity for performing the decrees of the court,

and that the other defendants Faxon, Metcalf

and Company, do not pay away, convey or se-

crete, the debts by them owing to or the estate

or effects in their hands belonging to the said

absent defendant Thomas White, until the

further order or decree of the court; and that

a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in

both of the public newspapers published in

this county for two months successively, and

that another copy be posted at the front door

of the court house of said county.

A copy—Teste.

G. Deneale, c. c.

September 13.

District of Columbia County of Alex-

andria, ss.

July Term, 1806.

Thomas Fenne, Robinson and

Marshorne, and William

Taylor, complainants.

vs.

Robert T. Hoce, James H.

Hoce, and John Manchester,

reading under the firm of

R. T. Hoce, & Co. and John

and Bennett Forbes, Alex-

ander Henderson, jun. and

John McIver, defendants.

THE defendants Alexander Henderson,

jun. and John and Bennett Forbes, not

having entered their appearance and given secu-

rity according to the act of assembly and the

rules of this court, and it appearing to the sa-

tisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the

said defendants Alexander Henderson, junior,

and John and Bennett Forbes, are not inha-

bitants of this district—on motion of the said com-

plainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that

the said defendants do appear here on the first

day of November term next and answer the

bill of the complainants; and that a copy of this

order be forthwith inserted in both of the pub-

lic newspapers published in Alexandria for two

months successively, and that another copy be

posted at the front door of the court house of

said county.

A copy—Teste.

G. Deneale, cc.

September 26.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, COUNTY OF ALEX-

ANDRIA, ss.

July term, 1806.

WILLIAM COLSTON, Complainant,

vs.

AUGUSTINE GEORGE, MARTIN

GEORGE and JESSE HAMMOND,

Defendants.

THE defendants Augustine George, and

Martin George, not having entered their

appearance and given security according to the

act of assembly and the rules of this court, and

it appearing to the satisfaction of the court,

upon affidavit, that the said defendants Augus-

tine George, and Martin George, are not inha-

bitants of this district—on motion of the com-

plainant by his counsel, it is ordered, That

the said defendants, Augustine George, and

Martin George, do appear here on the first

day of November term next, and enter

their appearance to the suit and give security

for performing the decrees of the court; and

that the other defendant Jesse Hammond, do

not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts

by him owing to or the estate and effects in

his hands, belonging to the said absent defend-

ants Augustine George, and Martin George,

until the further order or decree of the court—

and that a copy of this order be forthwith in-

serted in both of the public newspapers pub-

lished in this county for two months succes-

sively, and that another copy be posted at the

front door of the court-house of said county.

A copy—Teste.

G. Deneale, c. c.

September 4.

Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton Rags,

by the printer of this paper.

VILLAINY!

ON the 18th (be it well remembered) of
June last, Ben Dulany's house, in Charles
county, was burnt down after my box of mo-
ney, title papers and books were stolen out of
the house, the thief or thieves knowing that I
was in Marlborough and could not be back they
took advantage of my absence to perpetrate
their horrid and infamous robbery. I will
give ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS RE-
WARD to any honest man, that will give me
information of this diabolical act, that I may
bring to condign punishment the villain or vil-
lains concerned in this plot.

Benjamin Dulany.

Alexandria, Oct. 8.

PUBLIC SALE.

On FRIDAY next at half past ten o'clock,

will be sold at the Vendue Store,

A Likely Negro Woman,

About twenty-five years of age—and four

children, two boys and two girls. The woman

is a good washer and cook. A credit of sixty

and ninety days will be given for approved in-

From the PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

TO THE HONORABLE THOMAS JEFFERSON,
President United States.

SIR,
THE unexampled feebleness and impolicy of your administration, has at length encompassed you with difficulties of too great magnitude and number, for a spirit and talents such as yours to encounter, with the smallest probability of success. The very arts by which you crept into power, and the wretched system of policy by which you have for so many years retained your popularity are now, in the natural course of their operation, revolving back upon yourself—to take a hint from one of your own notable effusions, "The full tide of your experiments" is turning, now rolls back upon you and ebbs apace, and you are driven to an alternative the most grievous imaginable to your personal feelings; either to meet Spain or her mistress France in the field, or to betake you to the more innoxious folly of caricaturing natural philosophy, and writing notes upon guano at Monticello. Your situation is, indeed, so emphatically miserable, that not to pity you were a great crime, if not to condemn you were not a greater.

He who has the power, the purse, and the patronage of an opulent nation at his command, as you have, will never want defenders, however worthless he may be himself, or however wicked his purpose. You have had yours. Never did the mountains of Switzerland pour down into the rich plains of Europe, at the call of murderous ambition, a more fierce or unprincipled horde of hirelings than have graced your march through a ruinous administration of six years. The ferments of the world were favorable to you in this respect, throwing up on the surface of society a superabundance of that kind of recreation which was most suitable to your purpose, and enabling you to enlist on your side, against the good of your country, a host of auxiliaries, who found in you an object they could espouse without the slightest defection from their own feelings, and in you, a system which they might defend without apostatizing from their own principles. In one respect they afforded you an unequalled advantage over the good men who were your adversaries. They had learned in the French school to allow themselves no checks from those moral laws, which it was the primary work of the French revolution to destroy. Provided the end was attained, they felt no repugnance about the means by which they attained it. The barriers of truth being long broken down, or else overleaped, the unbounded field of invention lay open to them, and there they ranged at large in search of attributes for your decoration, which your modesty never before dreamed of, and of facts, for your support, which never had existence. They were at call to enforce your purposes, by the arguments which it was most competent to such heads and such hearts to help you to. They were ready to scribble and to brawl as well as they could, and to murder the fame and the means of the best men of the land. So long, therefore, as a story, no matter whether true or false, told without a blush, argued upon with hectoring effrontery, and backed with influence and office, could serve for your support, all went well with you. So long as a scantling of puff paste praise, was strong enough to support you, you were safe. Your measures in any department could not want for panegyrists, since in every department there were emoluments and offices at your disposal. That you had no court creature specially paid & appointed to pander the muses for a formal birthday ode, you had a multitude of economists who could falsify in prose; and who, however deficient in the inspiration which comes from the highest heavens of invention, were more than a match for any poet laureate of them all, in venality. You may indeed be said to have converted the union into a nation of prosers who hobbled it out with very common substitutes for the poetical requisites. For knowledge invention, malice for wit, and for harmonious numbers an abundance of epithets of that precious kind, which originally sprung from the sans culottes of Paris. Without ever approaching or perhaps so much as knowing the name of Parnassus, or sipping one solitary drop from the Pierian spring, a host of citizens—officers or candidates for office—collectors, surveyors, postmasters, governors, sheriffs, bailiffs and watchmen, touched, not in the head by the muse, but in the palm by the magistrate, have in a half flutter, half race, like the ostrich, contrived to rise to prosaic invention in support of your measures singing your praise, and swallowing the *douceurs* of the state. Those as they invented you into office, and

invented pretexts for your misconduct while there, will now invent causes for the danger you have brought upon the country; and in strict conformity to their inventive habits, will produce any but the true ones. They, ingenious souls, once found out that your temporising conduct was the way to insure respect and peace to this country; now, that contempt and war are dashed in its face, they will find out that, not your temporising conduct, but the reproaches of your political adversaries, and their exhortations to you to arm the country, have been the cause. They will say that it was not your timidity which tempted, nor your oversight of Miranda that enraged, but the insults offered to your friend Bonaparte by the federal prints, which angered Spain & France into war. And it is likely that, with no less truth and modesty, they will, by & by, say that it was your hatred and the insulting language of yourself, your legislature, and your agents of the press to Great Britain which induced her to afford you as probably she will, protection from your friend the Corsican. This farce, however, draws near to an end; the hour of indignation, and the sneer of ineffable scorn sit upon the public brow. The delusion is almost over, and the first shot that is fired on our western possessions, will be the signal for rending in pieces that veil of artifice by which the true character of your administration has been concealed from the public.

I believe, Sir, I only repeat the universal opinion of mankind—a postulate which has never been controverted, when I say that between nations, as between individuals, the very best security for peace, is promptitude and capacity for war; while on the other hand timidity not only excites contempt, but encourages encroachment, and solicits attacks. Individuals being under no responsibility to others may, without any harm, please their fancy by impugning the justice which they have a right to demand. But the chief executive magistrate of a country, who, cherishing his fancies, or shivering under his fears, supplicates for his country that justice which he has a right to demand, and, but for his impolicy, would have the power to enforce, prevaricates with his duty, prostrates his country's honor, and if war ensues (which is most likely) is not only culpable of war, by neglecting the legitimate natural means of avoiding it [preparation] but stands in the sentence of having aggravated the evils of war, with the disgrace of supplication despised, and the ignominy of humiliation rejected with disdain.

While I thus address you, sir, I own that, different from my language to Mr. Randolph, I speak not prospectively with a view to any amendment in your sentiments, or any alteration in your system—you are too far descended into the vale of years for the one, and you are too near the end of your power for the other. And to speak my mind, I very much fear that your soil was from the beginning too sandy for improvement. My purpose is, to make you turn your eyes backward on your past conduct and persuade you to repent. Do, sir!—Contemplate what you have done—view it attentively in all its natural aspects and in all the attitudes into which your ingenuity can throw it; and then ask your heart what confidence in your conduct, what faith in your professions can you reasonably expect from your country or from the nations of Europe. I will for the present put the disgraceful affair of Africa and Gen. Eaton out of the question; and come at once to the more important affair of Spain. By the meanest diplomatic traffic with France and Spain you committed your country to their derision and contempt, and while you tempted their cupidity, exposed your country's weakness. You endured their encroachments, their spurns, their scorn. You suffered the councils of your country to be dictated to; and its chief executive magistracy (in your person alas!) bearded and insulted by their ambassadors. And all for what? You will say, to avoid war. What!—to avoid war with Spain indeed, when the union rings with imputations against you of being engaged in subtle underworking hostility against her, and of holding privy with one of her subjects who was engaged in a plan, which, however laudable in its views, was treason to that country. Is such the peace which America ought to enjoy? Is such the war fit for America to fight in? A peace obtained by abject humiliation—A war incurred by detected treachery. The opinions respecting your privy with Miranda, are so far as regards the country, just as mischievous as if they were proved, and must so remain, until they shall be disproved—Till then, the pervading sentiment will be, that while you were soothing Spain from fear, you had a dagger for her concealed in your bosom.

And now, sir, let me ask you a question. Are you, can you be so far advanced in impairment of faculties, as to entertain a hope that all which passes so very current here will escape the notice of the monarchs of Spain and France? Can you flatter yourself that every item of the Miranda affair, with the trials of Mr. Smith and Mr. Ogden; the speeches of the counsel; the testimony of the witnesses who appeared at the trial; the causes for the non-appearance of those witnesses who did not appear; the verdict of the juries; the honest and legal conduct of your friend judge Talmadge; together with the whole of that disgraceful dance which you are said to have the honor of leading up, and all the strugglings and plungings of your partizans, in their despair for you, upon that occasion; can you, I say, flatter yourself, that the whole of it has not been talked of freely, at St. Cloud and at the Escorial? Lay not that foolish fondling hope to your heart; you will soon be convinced to the contrary: you will soon find your supplications for peace, answered by active war; the duplicity of your diplomatic instructions, by hard blows, and your imputed kindness to the revolutionizer of the Carracas, by a Spanish and French army in Louisiana.

CORREGIDOR.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER.

August 15.

Whilst the coalition of peace between Russia and France would induce us to believe that war would not again break out upon the continent, the aspect of affairs, and the measures lately adopted, would almost persuade us that the preservation of peace is impossible, and that the flames of war are on the point of bursting forth again with as much violence as ever. The peace of the continent is ensured, say the Paris papers, by the treaty with Russia. Yet, immediately after the conclusion of that treaty, Bonaparte orders a fresh levy of fifty thousand conscripts! The Paris papers, which have arrived to the 7th, and Dutch to the 12th, have communicated to us this important intelligence. The *Moniteur* endeavors to remove all suspicions and apprehensions which this warlike measure is calculated to excite. When the third coalition, it asserts, assumed an aspect which rendered a large conscript levy necessary to support the glory of the throne, and defend the dearest interests of the country, the levy of 80,000 conscripts was ordered—but they were never called out. But now, of the 80,000 men of the conscription of 1806, who were not deemed necessary to be called out, even in time of war, and before the battle of Austerlitz had sealed the humiliation of the house of Austria; now, of those 80,000 men, fifty thousand are to be called out directly! But the *Moniteur* would have us believe, that at any rate that number, or nearly that number, would have been called out, even if we had enjoyed profound peace, to replace those who have been or may be discharged. Be it so; but then why was it necessary to state any other reason? tho' even then we should ask why it was deemed necessary to keep up the army to its full war amount, at a time when Bonaparte had held out a prospect of reducing his army to the peace establishment? The *Moniteur*, however, is not content with stating that these 50,000 will not do more than supply the places of those who have been or may be discharged;—(we do not believe that one man has been discharged); it says, and we beg our readers to attend to the expressions "If, as every thing leads to hope, the affairs of the continent are about to be settled, the 50,000 men will serve to replace the soldiers who shall receive their discharge, and return to their families. If, on the contrary, which there is no reason to think, the period of the repose of the continent is not yet arrived, these 50,000 men, by completing the different corps on the war footing, will carry the French army to its highest degree of strength."

Is this the language of a government which had so confidently told us, that the tranquility of the continent was insured, and that there was no power which dared to disturb it? "Every thing leads to hope," and "There is no reason to think!" Is this the confident tone which we should have expected Bonaparte to have assumed? Had he been so convinced that the peace of the continent was ensured, would he have expressed a doubt on the subject? Would he have confined himself to a hope that the affairs of the continent were about to be settled? Would he have suffered the idea to be entertained a moment, that the "Period of the repose of the continent is not yet arrived?" Observe too that in informing us that the levy would have been resorted to at all events, to fill up the vacancies produced by discharges, he uses the words

"Even if we had enjoyed profound peace." Why, as far as relates to the continent, the peace with Russia, we were told, had been secured. It cannot be said that the war with England has rendered this fresh levy necessary. But it may be asked from what quarter can hostility be expected to come? Russia has made peace and withdrawn. Austria has not yet sufficiently recovered her strength to undertake another contest; and Prussia seems too much under the power and in the toils of France to go to war with her? But all these are arguments which would have rendered it wholly unnecessary for Bonaparte to have increased his military force, or to have entertained a doubt upon the subject of the continental peace. Does he think that his new German confederacy will not be quietly acquiesced in, however humble Austria or Prussia may be? Does he think this fresh display of force necessary to make them "Drain his draughts of Rheinish down?" Or does he meditate new enterprises? Is his ambition not yet satiated? Does he aim at something more than the German confederacy? Are Prussia and Austria to be further curtailed of their power? Is Switzerland to be converted into a new kingdom for another of his mushroom family? Does he extend his prospects and his pre-emption to the confines of Europe, and, sitting himself down upon the throne of Constantine, does he wish to fix his menacing looks upon Asia? Nothing is too wild, nothing too extravagant for a man whose ambition is remorseless—who combines in his character the extremes of democracy and despotism—whom we can compare to no man that ever lived—but whom Milton by prophetic anticipation seems to have portrayed in the description he gives of the king of terrors.

The other shape, Distinguishable in member, joint, or limb; Or substance might be called, that shadow seemed; For each seemed either; black it stood as night, Fierce as ten furies, terrible as hell, And shook a dreadful dart. What seemed his head The likeness of a kingly crown had on.

RESUSCITATION.

On Monday week, as two persons were bathing in Jackson's dam, a little above the Queen's dock, in Liverpool, one of them slipped into a hole, and was supposed to be drowned. The body after remaining under water nearly half an hour, was taken out and conveyed to the South-Shore Col. fee-House. A young medical gentleman happened to be in the neighborhood at the time, opened a vein, no doubt from the best intentions, and though the blood appeared, there was no hopes of returning life. Another medical gentleman was sent for, who merely applied hot salt, but left him, declaring there was no chance of recovery. In half an hour his assistant also left him, expressing the same opinion. Fortunately, however, Dr. Stephens, of Lowhill, happened to be in the neighborhood, and humbly offered his assistance. On examining the body, he declared his opinion that life might be restored, provided perseverance was exerted. He instantly sent for a medicine of his own preparation, which he had just before sent to a patient not far distant, and which he applied to the breast, nostrils, head, feet, &c. In the space of ten minutes, although two hours had now elapsed since the body was taken up, symptoms of resuscitation were observed; the heart beat, the pulse became full, and respiration was restored. In the course of an hour the most encouraging proofs of recovery manifested themselves, and in three hours the poor unfortunate man, who had been too precipitately doomed the victim of an early death, recovered his speech, and is now, we understand, restored to his friends and society. We conceive it to be of great importance that cases of this nature should be made as public as possible. [Newcastle Chronicle.]

FOOT RACE.—The long depending foot race between Wood and Pollit was decided on Monday. The distance was five rounds of the Doncaster race course, being nine miles 560 yards. Wood is about 2 inches taller than his antagonist. Previous to starting, bets ran two to one in favor of Wood. The first round, in which Wood had the advantage, was performed in 30 minutes 30 seconds. In the second round Pollit passed Wood. Bets even. This round was completed in 10 minutes 30 seconds. In the third round Wood regained the advantage, and came in 200 yards ahead. Bets six to one in his favor. This round was run in 10 minutes 8 seconds. In the fourth Wood retained the advantage. This round took up 10 minutes. In

the fifth Wood continued to complete the race. Running 48 seconds and 51 minutes and 51 seconds. BY THIS PARIS, Assembly of the People, ing the religion SECOND the commission entered the hall their head, ad follows: Gentlemen, His majesty having appointed you with you, respectfully meet us here this communicating his the farthest part of of you can be ignorant which you are aware that the commission who profess your to complaints which of the throne. The without foundation, is ce progress of the your opinion on curing it. You yourselves deserving ration, and you w important mission Far from regarding which you should be to enlighten the the good which thus manifesting the experience of prove, that you yourselves from "The laws upon persons of different all over too often dictate moment. But, the Christian this, so, in like time, are to be your fate decided. It is his majesty come French, this title, and renounce it, which unworthy of it. "You shall which are to be be your duty to on each of them and we shall ne that when a son who knows ever well as reward, they would read real interests, in answering free "It is his that you should Your president answers to us as As to ourselves wishes than to perior, that amish religion, it is not unquestioned to conform which it is the practise and id The following majesty, were the meeting. 1. Is the Jew one wife? 2. Is divorced gion? 3. Can a Jew an, or a christi the law prescri marry? 4. Are the I members or alie 5. What in which their law the French wh 6. Do the J and have been the laws, const try? Are the under an oblig low all the reg 7. Who are 8. What ci exercise amon punishment d 9. Are the and the syste the Jewish law cred by custo

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his fresh dis-
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Does he aim
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Austria to be
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a new king-
room family?
and his pre-
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ix his menac-
g is too wild,
a man whose
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le Chronicle.]

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10 minutes. It

the fifth Wood continued uniformly ahead,
and completed the round in 10 minutes 18
seconds. Running the whole distance in
10 minutes 48 seconds, while Pollit occu-
pied 51 minutes and 40 seconds.
(London pap.)

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

PARIS, August 4.

Assembly of the French Deputies profess-
ing the religion of the Jews.

SECOND MEETING.

The commissioners of his majesty having
entered the hall, M. Mole who was at
their head, addressed the assembly as
follows:

Gentlemen,
His majesty the emperor & king
having appointed us commissioners to treat
with you, respecting your own affairs has
sent us here this day for the purpose of
communicating his intentions. Called from
the farthest part of this vast empire, none
of you can be ignorant of the purpose for
which you are assembled here. You are
aware that the conduct of many of those
who profess your religion has given rise
to complaints which have reached the foot
of the throne. These complaints were not
without foundation. The emperor not-
withstanding is contented with arresting the
progress of the evil, and wished to have
your opinion on the means of radically
curing it. You will no doubt prove your-
selves deserving of this paternal consid-
eration, and you will feel the value of the
important mission which is confided to you.
Far from regarding the government un-
der which you live, as a power of which
you should be suspicious, your study will
be to enlighten it, to co-operate with it in
the good which it is preparing; and by
thus manifesting that you have profited by
the experience of all the French, you will
prove that you have no wish to separate
yourselves from other classes of society.

"The laws which have been imposed
upon persons of your religion have been
different all over the world; they have been
too often dictated by the exigency of the
moment. But, as there is no example in
the Christian annals of any assembly like
this, so, in like manner, you, for the first
time, are to be impartially judged, and
your fate decided by a Christian prince.—
It is his majesty's wish that you should be-
come French; it is your duty to accept
this title, and to consider that you in fact
renounce it, whenever you show yourselves
unworthy of it.

"You shall hear the questions read
which are to be proposed to you. It will
be your duty to declare the whole truth up-
on each of them. We now declare to you,
and we shall never cease to repeat it to you,
that when a sovereign as firm as he is just,
who knows every thing who can punish as
well as reward, interrogates his subjects,
they would render themselves blind to their
real interests, if they should hesitate about
answering freely and frankly.

"It is his majesty's wish, gentlemen,
that you should enjoy perfect deliberation.
Your president will communicate your an-
swers to us as soon as they are prepared.
As to ourselves we have no more ardent
wishes than to be able to inform the em-
peror, that among his subjects of the Jew-
ish religion, there are none whose loyalty
is not unquestionable, and who are not dis-
posed to conform to those laws and morals
which it is the duty of all Frenchmen to
practise and follow."

The following questions, proposed by his
majesty, were then read by the secretary of
the meeting.

1. Is the Jew permitted to marry more than
one wife?
2. Is divorce permitted by the Jewish reli-
gion?
3. Can a Jewess intermarry with a christi-
an, or a christian female with a Jew; or does
the law prescribe that Jews alone should in-
termarry?
4. Are the French in the eyes of the Jews
by birth or aliens?
5. What in all cases are the connections
which their law permits them to maintain with
the French who are not of their religion.
6. Do the Jews who were born in France,
and have been treated as French citizens by
the laws, consider France as their native coun-
try? Are they bound to defend it? Are they
under an obligation to obey the laws, and fol-
low all the regulations of the civil code.
7. Who are they who are called Rabbins?
8. What civil jurisdiction do the Rabbins
exercise among the Jews? What power of
punishment do they possess?
9. Are the modes of choosing the Rabbins,
and the system of punishment, regulated by
the Jewish laws, or are they only rendered sac-
red by custom?

10. Were the Jews forbidden by their laws
to take usury of their brethren? Are they per-
mitted or forbidden to do this of strangers?

11. Are those things proclaimed, which are
forbidden to the Jews by their law?

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7.

The following is an accurate statement of
the votes given in this city yesterday for
two members of congress, two members
of the assembly, and a sheriff for Balti-
more county:

For Congress,	
N. R. Moore,	3046
William M'Creery,	1889
For Assembly,	
Edward Aisquith,	1430
Robert Stewart,	1170
For Sheriff,	
John Hunter,	1814

WASHINGTON, October 8.

The latest official information from the
westward, down to the 30th of August at
Natchitoches, states that the Spanish forc-
es, after having remained from the 10th to
the 19th of August within 17 miles of that
place, fell back on the 19th to the Bayou
Pierre, a post not yet delivered to the U.
States, and about 60 miles from Natchitoch-
es, where they still remained.

It was considered as doubtful whether
this retrograde march was occasioned by
the want of provisions, in which they were
very deficient, or whether it indicated a
purpose to retire permanently beyond the
boundary of the territory delivered to us.

Governor Claiborne had reached Natchi-
toches on the 24th of August, and was
making arrangements for calling out the
militia in case of necessity.

General Wilkinson had passed through
Fort Adams for Natchitoches. He ex-
pressed a hope of being able to induce the
Spanish governor to withdraw his forces
without resorting to coercive measures;
and a confidence in case he should not, of
being able to compel him.

Mr. Freeman, after ascending the Red
river about 600 miles, had returned, with
his exploring party, to Natchitoches. Al-
though it was contemplated that he should
proceed farther, yet owing to the season &
lawness of water, he had reached the high-
est practicable point, and would have volun-
tarily returned in a few days, independent-
ly of the menace of the Spaniards.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9.

EXTRACT.

Natchitoches, Aug. 26, 1806.

"Mr. Freeman returned to this place
on Saturday last, after having ascended
430 miles above this place, where the Spa-
niards had been waiting for him for five
days. A little after the usual time for
stopping for dinner, a detachment of the
Spanish party amounting to about one
hundred and fifty men, crossed the river
in full gallop, with an evident intention
to charge on our party. Captain Sparks
with great address took possession of an
elevated bank thirty feet above the sur-
face of the water, and the men being pro-
vided with rests for their rifles, in such
a manner as to have made an impression.—
The Spanish commander appears to have
perceived our advantage, and the awkward
situation in which he had placed himself,
and brought his troops to a halt immedi-
ately; when a flag being hoisted a confer-
ence took place between Mr. Freeman and
the Spanish commander Vique, who de-
clared his positive orders to be, not to al-
low any armed force whatever to proceed
beyond that place, and to repel by arms any
attempt to proceed. The conference con-
tinued about half an hour, when Mr. Free-
man conceived it to be his duty to return,
considering that the tract already explor-
ed was extensive, and the waters had be-
come so shallow that for the few preceding
days they had to haul the boats over the
sand banks.

"Mr. Freeman describes the land adja-
cent to this river as almost wholly com-
posed of prairies, and thick cane breaks;—
the latter are always an indication of rich
land, and requires little more labor in clear-
ing than that of a corn patch.

"Yesterday governor Claiborne arrived
to concert measures with col. Cushing re-
specting our situation, and to organize the
militia. In his conversation he appears to
feel very sensibly the hostile conduct of the
Spanish forces, and if I may trust my
judgment something energetic will take
place at no great distance of time. The
Spanish forces are stationed about fifty
miles from us, having fallen back to their
former position on Bayou Pierre.

"This morning captain Bowyer and his
company arrived from Opelousas, and we

expect three companies from fort Adams,
boats having been sent for them 12 or 14
days ago; collecting this force here would
appear to indicate a determination to make
the Spaniards re-cross the Sabine. If such
is the determination it puts the result of an
engagement in our favor, without risk, but
the troops here could not be better pleas-
ed than to march with only two hundred
men against the Spaniards on this side the
Sabine. We have no sort of apprehension
of danger here from any force the Spaniards
can bring against us; the solicitude here
appears to be led forward; and they only
fear that the Spaniards may escape without
paying them for the trouble they have tak-
en."

The democrats are very much like man and
wife of a certain description; they quarrel and
abuse one another, in the most gross and vi-
olent terms; but if a federalist agrees with
either party, as to what is said of the other,
he may be sure to have a house about his ears
directly. Neither will give him any quarter.
Thus the democratic papers are filled with
bitter denunciations of this, and the other
man of their own party; yet, if a federalist
editor suggests the possibility of there being, in
the ranks of democracy, a single man who
would not, like Lyceus, perish voluntarily,
for the good of his country, he is a slanderer,
an enemy to the only true friends of the peo-
ple! and the whole kennel bark furiously in
concert at him, until they think they have bark-
ed enough; then they turn and growl again
among themselves. At this moment the most
severe things that can be conceived are pub-
lishing by some or other of the democratic
party, against Jefferson, Madison, Gallatin,
Granger, Randolph, Wilkinson, Burr, McKean
Clintons (a family of them) &c. &c. &c. A
democrat needs only take half a dozen of the
principal papers, professing exclusive Repub-
licanism, and he will see likenesses of his
most distinguished favorites very correctly
drawn, and by those, who from intimacy, knew
them much better than the federalists can.

Requitory.

The following portrait of American enter-
prize on the ocean, was drawn by EDMUND
BURKE, in a speech delivered in the House of
Commons two and thirty years since. This is
a people who our philosophical rulers would
persuade to abandon the ocean, who while (as
the orator says) in the gristle exhibited such
wonderful enterprise. "As to the wealth
which the colonies have drawn from the sea by
their fisheries, you had all that matter fully o-
pened at your bar. You surely thought these
acquisitions of value, for they seemed even to
excite your envy; and yet the spirit by which
that enterprising employment has been exer-
cised, ought rather, in my opinion, to have
raised your esteem and admiration. And pray
Sir, what in the world is equal to it? Pass by
the other parts, and look at the manner in
which the New-England people have of late
carried on the whale fishery. Whilst we fol-
low them among the tumbling mountains of
ice, and behold them penetrating into the
deepest frozen recesses of Hudson's Bay, and
Davis's Straights, whilst we are looking for
them beneath the arctic circle, we hear that
they have pierced into the opposite region of
polar cold, that they are at the Antipodes, and
engaged under the frozen serpent of the south.
Falkland Island, which seemed too remote
and romantick an object for the grasp of na-
tional ambition, is but a stage and resting place
to their victorious industry. Nor is the equi-
noctial heat more discouraging to them, than
the accumulated winter of both poles. We
know that some of them draw the line and
strike the harpoon on the coast of Africa, others
run the longitude, and pursue their gigantic
game along the coast of Brazil. No sea but
what is vexed with their fisheries. No climate
that is not witness to their toils. Neither the
perseverance of Holland, nor the activity of
France, nor the dexterous and firm sagacity
of English enterprise, ever carried their most
perilous mode of hardy industry to the extent
to which it has been pursued by this recent
people; a people who are still in the gristle,
and not yet hardened into manhood."

The following act of the legislature of
Pennsylvania contains a republican com-
mentary on the freedom of conscience too
illustrious not to be given in the words
of the legislature. Few instances are to
be found in the annals of legislation so
honorable to human nature. Other gov-
ernments have been sedulous in the crea-
tion of religious tests, invasive of one of
the best gifts of Providence to man. It is
the pride of republican governments to
leave the conscience as free as the air we
breathe.

Farmer's Museum.

"Whereas it has been represented to
the legislature by sundry citizens called
Seventh day Baptists, that owing to the
township elections and other public busi-
ness being transacted on Saturday or Se-
venth day of the week, they are in a great
measure excluded from a participation in
the privileges of free citizens.—And
whereas it is presumed that changing of
such elections and meetings, while it would

afford the relief prayed for by the peti-
tioners, would not be any injury to other
citizens of this commonwealth, but rather
a benefit: Therefore,

"Be it enacted, that from and after the
4th day of July next, all township electi-
ons, that now are directed by law to be
held on Saturday, shall be holden on Fri-
day immediately preceding, and so much
of any law as is by this act altered or sup-
plied, shall be, and the same is hereby re-
pealed, from and after the said 4th day of
July next."

On the banks of the Rio Grande, in Af-
rica, a salt is produced which is proved to
be an instantaneous and infallible antidote
against poison. The manner in which it
was discovered is curious. It appears to
have been owing to an elephant which, tho'
wounded by a poisoned arrow, a weapon
with which the negroes destroy those ani-
mals for the sake of their teeth, continued,
to the astonishment of the hunters, to walk
and graze without showing any sign of pain.
One of the negroes recollected that the ele-
phant had gone, on being struck with the
arrow, to the bank of a stream, and had
conveyed some sand to its mouth by means
of its trunk; but, on looking at what they
conceived to be sand, they found that it
was a whitish salt, having a slight taste of
alum. To effect a radical cure of any poi-
son that may have been absorbed, it is on-
ly necessary to drink a drachm of this salt
dissolved in water.

Good old Stock.—There is now growing on
the farm, in Danvers, formerly the residence
of Governor ENDICOTT, a Pear Tree, which
the Governor imported from England in the
year 1630. The tree continues to bear fruit
of a very good flavor. This year the produce
amounted to about eight bushels.

(New England paper.)

From the PORT FOLIO.

TO A LADY SEEN WEeping OVER THE SICK
BED OF A PARENT.

Bright are the pearls that pave the way,
Where in their cars the sea-nymph glide;
Bright bursts the day-star from the sea,
In silver torrents streaming wide.

Bright is the glory-streaming wreath
That o'er the brow of genius nods,
Bright is the hero's fame in death
Enroll'd amongst th' immortal gods:

But brighter far the filial tear
That o'er the cheek of beauty streams,
Than ocean's gems, or stars appear,
Or radiant glory's brightest beams.

Yes! tho' when first I heard thy name,
The sound sunk deep into my heart,
And while thy charms were told by fame,
I fear'd—I felt, the future dart.

Had I not seen thee anguish'd shed
Thy sorrows o'er a parent's pain,
And grief its gradual paleness spread,
Where health had held her rosy reign.

Perhaps, within this bleeding breast,
Of hopes and fears the warring train
Had throbb'd themselves to final rest,
Nor I still wearied heaven in vain.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Daniel
M'Carty, Esq. to the subscriber, made
for the purpose of securing the payment of a
debt due from the said Daniel M'Carty to Ro-
bert T. Hogg & Co. of Alexandria, will be
exposed to public sale on the fifteenth day of
November next, to the highest bidder, for
ready money,

A Tract or Parcel of Land,
Situated in the county of Fairfax, on the wa-
ters of Accotink, commonly called the Mount
Air Tract, containing between six and seven
hundred acres, together with the buildings and
improvements thereon—it being the tract of
land whereon the said Daniel M'Carty hath
for some time past resided. The sale will
take place at the dwelling house of the said
Daniel M'Carty, on the said premises.

Thomas Swann, Trustee.

October 9.

dtis

Ten Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS some evil minded person
or persons, did on the night of the 4th
of October, enter the alms-house lot, and steal
therefrom a quantity of Vegetables: Any per-
son who will give such information as will
bring the offender or offenders to justice, shall
receive the above reward, to be paid on con-
viction.

By order of the Board of Trustees of
the Poor,

J. Swift, President.

October 9.

3t

I have just received

A few Boxes first quality HA-
VANA SEGARS.

PETER WISE, jun.

October 8.

Slaw 2w

Fall Goods.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Per the ship LEONIDAS, and Boston, from
Liverpool—and the Wolf, from London,
The greater part of his FALL

ASSORTMENT:

And daily expects the residue by the ship
William and John.

September 22. dlwcoff

22 hds. large size, and
22 bbls. 1st quality Muscovado Sugars,
30 hds. 2d do.

18,000 lbs. best Spanish Maine Coffee,
8 tons Nicaragua Wood,
8 do. Fustic,
For Sale by

R. VEITCH & Co.

Sept. 17. colm

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims on, or
due, to the late firm of Macleod & Lum-
don, painters, &c. of this place, are requested
to make immediate settlement with the sur-
viving partner.

Daniel Macleod.

September 25. colf

EDUCATION.

THE inhabitants of Alexandria are respect-
fully informed that there is a vacancy in
the Academy for a few scholars. A class will
soon commence the Latin Grammar, and an-
other is beginning to read. Those persons
who are desirous their sons should join either
of these classes, are requested to apply im-
mediately, as a preference will be given to such
scholars.

September 27. eo

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING
HOUSE, situate on Cameron-street,
near the corner, together with a Frame Build-
ing on the corner of Cameron and Pitt-streets,
now occupied as a coach-makers' shop, but
would make a good stable, and a vacant lot—
For terms apply to

James H. Hooc, Adm'r.
B. DAWDING, deceased.

September 18. co

FOR SALE,

Pork in barrels
New York prime and cargo beef
Hyson skin and } TEAS
Souchong
Russia Duck, and
A few kegs Essence of Spruce, by
Daniel Margatroyd.

May 6. eo

JUST RECEIVED,

And for SALE by the Subscriber,
Fifty boxes of the first quality Ha-
vana SEGARS—and one keg first quality
CHEWING TOBACCO.

Jesse Talbott.

September 19. co

JOHN WATTS,

ALEXANDRIA,

Has just received, per the William Murdoch,
via Baltimore, from London, a complete as-
sortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will sell low for cash, or to punctual
customers, viz.

Gentlemen's Silk and Cotton Hose

Do. silk and leather Gloves

Do. silk and leather Gloves

Silk and cotton Chambray Muslins

3-8, 7-8 and 9-8 undressed gingham

Figured and plain Jaconet Muslin

Plain and figured Leno-Muslin

Leno Shawls and Veils

Italian Crapes and Lutestrings

London Chintzes and Calicoes

White and colored Jeans

Cambric Dimities

First chop long Nankeens

Marseilles Jean and Muslinet Waistcoating

Brown and scarlet Bandanoes

Royal Madras Handkerchiefs

3-4, 4-4 and 8-4 damask Shawls

Diaper Table Cloths

Russia Sheetings

White and brown Sheetings

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres

2 pieces Salisbury Cloth

3 bales India goods

7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens

White and brown Platillas

Umbrellas and Parasols

German Ticklenburgs

White and brown rolls

Bed Ticking

Apron and shirting Checks

Waldron's grass and cradling Scythes

Weeding Hoes assorted in casks

Gentlemen's best London Hats, &c.

May 6. eo

JAMES BACON,

At his Grocery Store, on King-street, has in
addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in
the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-

lities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young-Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality,

Madeira,

Busellos,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga, and

Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,

Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground

ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley,

rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and

spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, floatant

indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone,

spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best en-

glish and country made gunpowder, segars,

and smoking tobacco, very best chewing to-

bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes

in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior

quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper,

demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every ar-

ticle in his line—the whole of which have been

selected with care, and will be disposed of on

the very lowest terms.

July 16. d

JUST RECEIVED,

By Schooner Harriot, Capt. Cook, and for Sale

Lawrason and Fowle,

3 pipes Brandy, 4th proof

1 ditto Holland Gin

20 boxes no. 3 Chocolate

5 ditto no. 1 ditto

3 casks 10d. flat point Nails

1 ditto 10d. Brads

1 ditto 8d. ditto

1 ditto 20d. ditto

60 tons Plaster Paris

A few barrels no. 1 Beef

And a quantity of Cheese.

September 12. d

FOR SALE,

SUGAR, in hogsheads and barrels

Coffee, in the bag or thousand weight

Salt, in bulk and in sacks

Turk's-Island Salt.

Prime Molasses in hogsheads—

And a small quantity of Peach Brandy (ge-

nuine) by retail.

Choice Whiskey, in barrels

New-England Rum, in barrels.

ALSO,

A few half barrels of Superfine flour, (the

produce of this harvest) of superior manufac-

ture, for family use.

A. LINDO.

August 16. d

N. B. Four volumes of Tucker's Black-

stone, and one handsome Baggamoa Board,

will be sold low if immediately applied for.

City Property.

I will sell or exchange for Wet or Dry Goods,

A HANDSOME two story Frame House,

two rooms on a floor to the front, stand-

ing on a corner lot and well finished through-

out, with a kitchen, coach-house, stable, gar-

den, and other conveniences—Togeth with a

two story Brick House adjoining the same—

The situation of this property is equal to any

in the City of Washington, lying in a direct

line and very near to the intended new bridge

which is to cross the Potomac. The title will

be found good and indisputable. Further par-

ticulars may be known by applying to the sub-

scriber.

M. B. Those persons in the City and those

in the country who are indebted to the sub-

scriber's store in Washington up to July,

1804; likewise those persons in town and

country who are indebted to his store in Alex-

andria, by notes and book accounts, are most

earnestly requested to take up their notes and

close their book accounts, on or before the 1st

Monday in October next, or suits will be bro't

against them without respect to persons—

There are a few who, should they not pay up

by that time, will be exposed at full length in

the public papers.

Produce will be taken for country debts,

provided it is delivered by the time above

mentioned.

John A. Burford.

July 26. eo

The subscriber offers to Rent,

FOR the next season, his FISHING SHORE,
at Mount Vernon, at one of which there
is a commodious fish house; and about 60 tight
hogsheads, the use of which will be enjoyed by
the tenant during the season. The terms will
be made known by applying to Mr. John Can-
non, at Mount Vernon.

I take this opportunity to forewarn all per-
sons against hunting or in any manner tres-
passing upon my lands in Fairfax county.

Bushrod Washington.

Mount Vernon, Sept. 23

2aw3w

JOHN G. LADD

Has for Sale,

Muscovado and loaf sugars, in hogsheads,
tierces and barrels.

Jamaica and New-England rum, in do.

Molasses, of the best quality, in do.

French brandy and Holland gin, in pipes

Lisbon, Malaga, Sherry, and Ten. wines

Bordeaux claret, in boxes

Cider Vinegar, per cask

Beef and pork, per quantity

Spermaceti oil; about 50 barrels herrings

Hard soap, of excellent quality, and tallow

and spermaceti candles, in boxes

Glauber's salts, in casks

A variety of mens, womens and childrens

shoes

A quantity of seal leather

20 bales India cottons, consisting of gur-

rahs, sannas, baftas, laytes, &c. &c.

A few boxes China plates, mugs, tea and

coffee sets

Ditto glass tumblers, assorted

150 bolts Russia duck

Cases of platillas, Britannias, and Irish lin-

ens

Ticklenburgs per bale

Sheetings, and Ravens Duck

2 bales Russia diapers

Imperial, hyson, young hyson, hyson skin,

and souchong teas, in chests

Nutmegs, cloves, pepper, and cinnamon.

per quantity

Wool, cotton and playing cards

A parcel of cordage and tackle blocks

300 casks stone lime; chalk, per ton

7 by 9 window glass

A small quantity of woollen goods and hard-

ware.

Also, Dearborne's truly just Patent Balance,

of various sizes, from cuneces to tons.

September 29. d

PUBLIC NOTICE

To the Inhabitants of Alexandria.

THE Assessor's returns, not being made
as early as usual, has of course prevent-
ed my calling for taxes due the corporation,
until this late period: I therefore hope that
every person will be prepared to discharge
them at the first call, as very little indulgence
can be given.

Abel Janney, Collector.

September 26. 2aw3w

The Subscriber has received

The following ARTICLES,

Which he offers for Sale very low:

15 hogsheads first quality St. Croix

Sugar

10 bales Tennessee cotton

6 pipes 4th proof cognac brandy

10 hogsheads well flavored 4th proof Ja-

maica rum

30 barrels New-England Rum.

AND ON HAND,

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson Skin, and

First quality Souchong

Best green coffee in bas3

Chocolate

Loaf and lump sugar

London particular Madeira

Particular Teneriffe

Lisbon

Sherry, and

450 dozen bottled Port, ve-

ry old

A few cases claret, superior quality

Cognac and old peach brandy

Jamaica and Antigua spirit

Holland gin

New-England rum and whiskey

Mace, nutmegs, cloves and pimento

Black pepper, allspice, & ground ginger